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# Korean Affairs Report

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17 May 1984

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## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### PRESENCE OF U.S. FORCES IN S. KOREA DENOUNCED

SK271519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Apr (KCNA)--HAEON HANMINBO, a newspaper of Korean residents in the United States, carried an article exposing the injustice of the presence of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists hung out the signboard of "security" to justify the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea, the newspaper noted that "security" advertised by the U.S. imperialists is for the U.S. interests, not for the interests of South Korea.

Declaring that the U.S. forces are an outside force which must be withdrawn, it stressed: The U.S. forces are imposing upon our nation division, not reunification; war, not peace, and antagonism, not reconciliation.

The truce line is a token of the state egoism of the United States which has opposed unity, peace and reunification of the nation. The idea which has been used in covering up and distorting such nature has been the logic reversing white and black such as "bellicosity of the North" and "peaceloving nature of the United States."

The root cause of misfortune and sufferings of our nation lies in the United States fostering North-South confrontation and going against the will of the nation for independent reunification, the paper said, and went on:

The groundless claim that the U.S. forces and their nuclear weapons defend "security" of the South should be destroyed.

It is urgent to pool national wisdom for defence of national rights to existence, not to speak of breaking down the treacherous superstition that the U.S. forces are "friendly forces."

CSO: 4100/124

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### FOREIGN MEDIA CRITICIZE U.S., SOUTH'S PROVOCATIONS

SK021036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 May (KCNA)--Foreign mass media published articles denouncing the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique.

Calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea, the GDR paper NATIONAL-ZEITUNG April 24 noted that the U.S. forces more than 40,000 strong armed with more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons have turned South Korea into a nuclear armory.

The Moroccan paper AL BAYANE March 21 said: The United States has reduced South Korea to their military base, nuclear offensive base. Today South Korea is a region where U.S. nuclear weapons are most densely deployed in the world.

Reagan's trip to South Korea last year vividly showed how desperately the United States was trying to maintain their domination over this region.

The Democratic Yemeni paper ARBATTASHARA OUTBOOBUR April 17 denounced the schemes to form the tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea. It noted that the U.S. imperialists were manoeuvring to deploy varied nuclear weapons including "Pershing-2" missiles and cruise missiles to South Korea.

The ADEN News Agency of Democratic Yemen on April 18 pointed out that the South Korean military fascist clique plans to squander a colossal amount of money representing 33.2 percent of the budget of the puppet government in military spending this year.

Noting that the United States supplies more than 200 million dollars to the buildup of the South Korean puppet army every year, the news agency also denounced the criminal scheme of the Western Germany militarists to hand over submarines to the South Korean puppets.

The Norwegian paper AFTENPOSTEN April 9 condemned the plan of the U.S. imperialists to ship even neutron weapons into South Korea.

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### CHON TU-HWAN DENOUNCED ABROAD

SK271525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Apr (KCNA)--The fascist crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique as a colonial stooge of the U.S. imperialists are under fierce fire in the political and public circles of many countries.

The ANTA News Agency of Madagascar in an article titled "South Korea Is Completely Dependent on the United States in All Fields, Political, Economic and Military," said:

South Korea is completely subordinated to the United States politically above all. Its puppet government is not in a position to work out or execute any "policy" without the "approval" or "ratification" of the White House.

The tools of political domination over South Korea are the U.S. command and the "U.S. Embassy" in South Korea.

The United States is not only occupying South Korea militarily but also seizing the prerogative of the supreme command of the South Korean puppet army.

South Korea is wholly dependent on the United States economically, too, and it is as a virtual colony of the United States in ideology and culture.

The Iranian paper JUMHURI-E ISLAMI said: The South Korean "regime" is an out-and-out pro-American puppet regime which is controlled by the U.S. imperialists.

The mission of the Southwest Africa People's Organization in Egypt in its statement said: Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, blind to politics and nation, is a military gangster working with extra zeal to build up the foundation of his dictatorial rule by ferocious means and a fascist tyrant who grabbed the "presidential" chair by bayonet. It is with the backing of the U.S. imperialists that he is openly trying to establish his one-man dictatorship.

In an article headlined "South Korean Regime Maintained by U.S. Arms and Japanese Capital" the U.S. paper AMERICAN REPORT said that the United States must never interfere in the internal affairs of Korea and that the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea is the main obstacle to the solution of the Korean question.

In a statement the Geneva Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification said that Chon Tu-hwan outdistances the former dictator in committing vices without hesitation, while intensifying the suppression of the people in collusion with the U.S. forces occupying South Korea.

Seventeen political parties and public organisations in Lebanon including the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon, the Lebanese Regional Committee of the Arab Socialist Baath Party, the Syrian Social Nationalist Party in Lebanon, the Union of Lebanese Working People's Forces and the Lebanese Progressive Youth Organisation, said in their joint statement:

Chon Tu-hwan is a heinous fascist tyrant, a traitor to the nation and a political gangster.

All facts show that Chon Tu-hwan is a fascist tyrant and traitor to the nation who has no intention to democratize South Korean society or reunify the country by peaceful means, but is seized with greed for power.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan who betrayed the people has not many days to survive.

The Malian Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, in its statement, said that the suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan clique is intended to stamp out the daily growing anti-U.S. and anti-"government" struggle of the South Korean people and leave South Korea forever as a colony of the U.S. imperialists.

CSO: 4100/124

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR TRIPARTITE TALKS

#### Proposal Supported Abroad

SK281527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Apr (KCNA)--A solidarity meeting for supporting the proposal of tripartite talks for a peaceful solution of the Korean question was held on April 18 at the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Zlatiya Farm in Mihailovgrad Province, Bulgaria.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

In his speech, the secretary of the Young Communist League of the farm declared that the Bulgarian people and youth fully supported the proposal for tripartite talks.

He continued: We regard the proposal for tripartite talks as an epochal step for easing the tension on the Korean Peninsula, achieving the country's reunification and defending peace in Asia.

We demand the Reagan administration and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to unconditionally accept the proposal for tripartite talks and come out to the negotiating table.

The St. Lucia Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean People held a solidarity meeting in Castries on April 6 to support the proposal for tripartite talks.

The statement adopted at the meeting stresses that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities must respond to the proposal for tripartite talks unconditionally and calls upon the peaceloving people the world over to wage a movement of broader scale for the realisation of this proposal.

In his talk published on April 8, Luis de Azevedo, president of the Portuguese Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, said that he fully supported the proposal for tripartite talks, a new peace proposal made by the DPRK for the reunification of artificially divided Korea.

Afonso Vilhena, vice-president of the committee, in his talk on April 9 noted that, for a peaceful solution of the Korean question, the tripartite talks should be realized and, to this end, all the peaceloving forces of the world should lift up their voices of solidarity.

The Bulgarian paper TRUD on April 24 in its commentary said: The new initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for opening tripartite talks is another proof that the policy of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of the country is constructive and consistent.

The paper noted: The refusal of the United States to respond to the proposal for the talks shows that they intend to deploy nuclear weapon in South Korea in the future, too, and use this region as an aggressive base against socialist countries.

#### Salvadoran Journalist

SK030823 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 May (KCNA)--Francisco Guzman Argueta, secretary general of the National Union of Journalists of El Salvador, staying in Korea issued a talk in support of the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks.

Referring to the fact that several months have passed since the DPRK proposed the tripartite talks, but the United States and South Korean authorities still fail to respond to it, he stressed: Coming out with North-South bilateral talks now, they are making much noise as if South Korea could be an independent party to the talks. But the world knows only too well that the prerogative of supreme command of the army and decisive power in South Korea are totally held in the hands of Washington.

The United States' cowardly evasion of the tripartite talks for creating a favorable precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is aimed at pursuing a war of aggression and keeping South Korea under its domination.

The entire journalists in Latin America demand that the United States and the South Korean authorities immediately stop the bellicose war exercises and aggressive manoeuvres menacing world peace and security and respond at an early date to the tripartite talks proposed by the DPRK.

#### World Peace Group

SK040427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 May (KCNA)--The attendants of the bureau meeting of the Presidium of the World Peace Council which was held in New Delhi over April 5-8 and the documents adopted there exposed the U.S. imperialists' aggressive manoeuvres and warmly supported the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, in his opening address denounced the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and called upon all peace organisations to unite and check the war moves of the United States and defend peace and security.

Namsrain Sodnom, member of the Presidium of the Mongolian Peace Committee, and Vasco Cabral, member of the Council of Ministers of Guinea-Bissau, in their speeches noted that although the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed tripartite talks with the United States by letting the South Korean authorities participate in it, the United States and the South Korean authorities answered it with large-scale war exercises.

They stressed the need to actively support the just struggle of the Korean people for national reunification.

Severo Aguirre del Cristo, vice-president of the World Peace Council and chairman of the National Committee of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty Among the Peoples; Singapo Sikhotohounnamali, president of the Lao Committee for Defence of World Peace and for Solidarity and Friendship With Humanity; Julie Amargo, member of the Philippine Peace and Solidarity Council, and T.B. Subasinghe, vice-president of the World Peace Council and chairman of the Sri Lankan Peace Council, laid bare the ever intensified manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists for the provocation of a nuclear war.

The political statement adopted at the meeting in reference to the Korean question said:

For peace and security in Korea and the Far East it is necessary for the United States to withdraw its troops and nuclear and other mass destruction weapons from South Korea and its neighbourhood and dismantle its aggressive military bases.

We must check and frustrate the United States' scheme to form a tripartite military alliance and Japan's rearmament and overseas aggrandizement manoeuvres.

We fully support the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks and express solidarity for the Korean people's struggle to carry it into effect.

A joint statement adopted at the meeting says that the proposal for tripartite talks is a most reasonable and realistic one for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. It strongly demands the United States and South Korean authorities to immediately respond to it.

## Support in Foreign Countries

SK041018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 May (KCNA)--A solidarity meeting supporting the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks was held in Ghana on April 21 under sponsorship of the Ghana Solidarity Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Hung on the background of the platform were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

K. Pratt, secretary general of the Ghana Solidarity Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea, in his speech said that the proposal for tripartite talks made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a national salvation measure for making a breakthrough in removing the danger of war and solving the Korean question and expressed full support to and solidarity with the proposal.

Noting that the United States and the South Korean authorities have no reason or ground to refuse the tripartite talks, he urged them to respond to the proposal at an early date.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meeting.

In its statement published on March 31 the Tanzanian youth organisation said that, if a peace agreement is signed between the DPRK and the United States through a successful holding of the tripartite talks, a favourable situation will be created for the solution of the question of Korean reunification by means of talks.

The National Executive Committee of the July 19 Sandinists Youth Union of Nicaragua in a statement on April 6 stressed that it fully supported the proposal for tripartite talks made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is making sincere efforts for the frustration of the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and for peace on the Korean Peninsula and its reunification.

A resolution supporting the proposal for tripartite talks for a peaceful solution of the Korean question was adopted at Yasubo regional meeting of the Chiba Prefectural Trade Union of Japan on April 18 and a resolution demanding the realisation of the proposal for tripartite talks at the Sapporo City Assemblymen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship on April 9.

Malagasy Premier

SK252305 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2223 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Apr (KCNA)--Desire Rakotoarijaona, prime minister of Madagascar, on April 18 met the Korean book, photo and handicraft exhibition delegation.

The prime minister asked the head of the delegation to convey his sincere wishes for good health and long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Expressing unconditional support to the proposal for tripartite talks for a peaceful solution of the Korean question and all the policies and proposals of the DPRK for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, he stressed that Korea should be reunified on all accounts in accordance with the policy of national reunification put forward by His Excellency the great President Kim Il-song.

The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

The Korean ambassador to Madagascar was on hand.

CSO: 4100/124

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING STUDENT UNREST

#### Struggle Will Continue

SK010933 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0909 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN April 30 carried a semi-monthly review of the South Korean situation in April under the title "Lions for Democracy Will Not Cease Struggle."

The struggle of South Korean students who rose in demand of the resignation of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, shouting "down with the fascist dictatorship," "abolish the forcible conscription" and "long live democracy" gathered further momentum on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the April 19 popular uprising, the paper says, and continues:

The struggle of South Korean students is an explosion of indignation and wrath against the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors who have turned South Korea into a barren land of freedom and civil rights, into a horrible living hell and imposed upon them the lot of colonial fascist slavery.

The South Korean students greeted the anniversary of the April 19 popular uprising with a fierce anti-"government" struggle. This clearly shows how firm their will and determination to smash the present colonial fascist dictatorship and achieve independence, democracy and reunification is, as desired by the fighters of the April 19 popular uprising who toppled the Syngman Rhee puppet regime 24 years ago. It also clearly proves that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is further isolated and forsaken by the South Korean people as days go by.

Through their struggle the South Korean students are fully demonstrating their will and mettle as a standard-bearer of justice and truth and lions for democracy.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is resorting to wicked tricks to bar the mounting anti-"government" struggle of students. The paper goes on:

The Chon Tu-hwan group staged the large-scale provocative war exercise codenamed "Myolgong 84" from April 23 to 26. The rehearsal was chiefly aimed at diverting elsewhere the attention of students and preventing them from rising in struggle by creating a terror-ridden atmosphere.

Developments in South Korea in the last half a month show that the fascist dictatorial "regime" rejected by the people will not last long and the intensified suppression will only result in bringing earlier the fall of the fascist clique.

The South Korean students will not cease their struggle till they have realized their desire for the democratization of campus and society.

#### Paper Supports Student Rallies

SK022223 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 May (KCNA)--MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Koreans under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan") published in Japan, on April 21 carried an editorial supporting the South Korean students' anti-"government" struggle for the democratisation of campus and society.

We consider that the students' demand is a shout of truth based on facts and actively support and encourage the protestation of students that campus autonomy cannot be achieved without the democratisation of society as a whole, the editorial said, and stressed:

If the democratisation of universities is to be achieved, the undemocratic and violent devices must be removed and institutional autonomy be guaranteed.

The editorial went on: All the present "school regulations" must be repealed. They have been forced upon the universities by the "government" with a view to suppressing the student movement, an obstacle to the maintenance of the military fascist "regime."

Plainclothesmen's surveillance of the campus must be strictly prohibited.

Although the authorities declare that they withdrew secret agents, facts of surveillance are being brought to light as secret agents planted in campus are arrested by students.

The "law on assembly and demonstration" must be revised.

"Suspension of students from school for guidance" and "forcible conscription" must be strictly prohibited.

#### Students Continue Demonstrations

SK022221 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 May (KCNA)--More than 200 students of Tanguk University in Seoul on May 1, while marching on the campus, shouting slogans calling for the democratisation of campus and society, broke through the police cordon and surged into the streets, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Fighting a fierce battle with the police who madly fell upon them, firing tear gas canisters and apple bombs, the demonstrators drove back the police more than 500 metres off the campus gate.

The daring anti-"government" demonstrations of South Korean students that continue to gain strength, not yielding to the brutal suppression by the puppet police, have thrown the Chon Tu-hwan military blackguards into extreme uneasiness.

CSO: 4100/124

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

19 APRIL UPRISING ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 1 May (KCNA)--A meeting supporting the South Korean people's anti-"government" struggle was held in Tokyo on April 21 under the auspices of the "Committee for Japan-South Korea Solidarity" and the "Emergency Council of Christians on South Korean Affairs" on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the April 19 popular uprising. Speaking at the meeting Masaaki Nakajima, pastor and representative of the "Emergency Council of Christians on South Korean Affairs," exposed the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's crackdown upon the South Korean religious men and people who desire the democratization of society, and expressed support to their struggle. In his report Haruki Wata, assistant professor of Tokyo University, reviewed the patriotic struggle of South Korean students and people following the April 19 popular uprising, and expressed firm solidarity for their struggle. A lecture was given at the meeting by a professor of Kanagawa University. A letter sent by Kim Tae-chung in the United States to the meeting opposing the fascist dictatorial rule in South Korea and calling for the democratization of society was introduced at the meeting. [Text] [SK010925 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0906 GMT 1 May 84]

CSO: 4100/124

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### SAEMAUL MOVEMENT ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED

#### National Conference

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 16 Feb 84 p 7

[Article: "National Conference of Cash Offices Told To 'Eliminate Irregularities'"]

[Text] The 11th regular plenary session of the National Conference of Cash Offices was held on 14 February at the Central Education Center with 137 national representatives participating. There was a report on major operations followed by an approval of the settlement of the 1983 accounts and audit report and the election of Mr Lee Tu-hak to the post of conference chairman, a post which had been vacated by the resignation of the former chairman Chang Won-ch'an.

In addition, vice chairman Kim Chae-chin and chief director of the Chung-rim Dong cash offices Kong Son-t'aek were commissioned to the posts in the reserve funds administration committee which had been vacated by position changes for Commissioners Yu Chun-hyang and Lee Chong-in.

The report on major operations covered the 1983 annual fee and hall construction fund-collection results, the current status of the common-bond area promotion, and the achievements based on the 1983 central education plan. It was also disclosed that a group admission of the National Conference of Cash Offices into the Saemaul head office membership had been officially approved.

During the meeting, a three-item resolution was selected to reform the management of the cash offices by eliminating irregularities in order to put the Saemaul spirit and the Saemaul cash offices ideas into practice and thereby lead the construction of a democratic welfare state.

Saemaul Will Educate 8,400

The National Conference of Cash Offices decided to substantially reinforce the educational activities in order to enhance the abilities of the officers and staff and plans to educate 8,400 of them in Saemaul ideas and practical affairs in four different courses: elementary, advanced, administrative and specialized.

Those who are from small cash offices will be assisted with local funds when they enter the elementary course.

New Face: Lee Tu-hak

Mr Lee Tu-hak, who took office as the seventh chairman of the National Conference of Cash Offices, is a veteran in cash offices who previously held the post of fifth chairman of the National Conference of Cash Offices.

He received a BA in economics from Kyong-hi University and an MA from the graduate school of administration at Kon-kuk University.

He became chairman of the Box Packing Association and member of the first unification representative conference and is currently chairman of Chin-il Construction Company and Tong-hwa Oil and Fat Company.

He is known not only for his integrity and warm-heartedness but also for strong drive in his work.

His hobbies are reading and mountain-climbing.

He and Mrs Kim Chung-ok have one son and four daughters.

He was born in Yong-tok, Kyongbuk and is 60 years old.

#### President Chun Issues Warning

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 18 Feb 84 p 1

[Article: "President Chun Warns Against Corruption in Local Industries"]

[Text] President [Chun] encouraged 57 persons including Mr Chong Ch'ang-su, head of the factory headquarters for the Saemaul campaign, the heads of city and provincial offices, and central committee members while entertaining them with refreshments at the Blue House at 3 pm on 17 February.

President Chun said, "The basis for the Saemaul campaign in factories is that employers manage their companies with a parental love for and trust in their employees." He continued, "A Society where the employer and employees serve and reward each other will be realized, when the employees regard the companies they work for as their own and become attached to them."

President Chun also urged the employers protect their employees from impure elements, to secure the income and welfare of their employees, and to help build up their long-term assets.

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CSO: 4107/099

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### SECOND POLITICAL BAN LIFT

#### Background, Future Perspective

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 26 Feb 84 p 2

/Article by Chu Don Sik/

/Text/ The government made progress in solving the pending political problem by taking the resolute step of partially lifting a ban on those politicians who had been barred from resuming political activities on 25 February. This second ban lift, like the previous first one, was a step taken in accordance with "circumstances of repentance" which is stipulated in Art 9 of the special law for reform of the political climate.

Announcing the ban lift, the government did not specify how the circumstances of repentance were considered. However, according to the announced statement, it seems that the criterion was "the attitude of awareness to comply to the goal of the law and public aspiration." The "public aspiration" in the statement means implicitly "the elimination of the malpractices of the past."

In this regard, the interpretation of the lift seems to suggest that those who were freed from the ban are the ones who were thought to have been away from political activities abiding by the law for reform of the political climate and who will dissociate themselves from the past political practices.

As President Chun Doo Hwan emphasized repeatedly, the ban means not the repetition of the past, but burying the past ills can be interpreted as emphasis on the disjunction from the past.

The difference between the first and the second ban lift is the inclusion of some of the political figures who had been investigated right after the 17 May incident on the corruption and amassing of wealth through the abuse of political power. One government source commented that "it would not serve the purpose of the ban lift if the criterion is why they were barred from political activities. He further emphasized that the ban lift is future-oriented, and that the future means participation in creative activities for the development of the advanced fatherland.

The government's decision to give opportunities to those political figures while still keeping the 99 people on the blacklist can be viewed in relation to the single-term spirit of 1988 as well as to the "circumstances of repentance."

To achieve presidential single-term in 1988, it will be necessary to have political stability and the establishment of "friendly relationships among the political parties" around the time of the transfer of political power. It can be easily understood that even when the relaxation of governmental control occurs, there should not be any negative impact therefrom. The government and the governmental party cannot but guard against the situation where the weakening of centripetal political force is taken advantage of or against possible disruptions in the order among political parties.

At the present time, the order among political parties is such that Minjongdang is the first party along with Minhandang, Kungmindang being the second and the third party respectively. The first party takes the majority of the floor seats and has more than twice the number of floor seats of the second party. Among the first, second and third parties, the basis of trust has been considerably established through the 4 years of dialogue and understanding.

The basic intention of the government and governmental party seems to be the maintenance and extension of such a condition until the end of the single-term in 1988. Seen in this light, it appears, considering the framework of those in control of the political situation, that the emergence of a new party would not pose threats to the present three party system of Minjongdang, Minhandang and Kungmindang in terms of the number of seats and external strength outside the assembly.

The fact that the former politicians who are expected to be active in forming parties and politically influential are excluded from the present ban lift can be interpreted in such a way that the government and governmental party took into consideration the political climate.

However, it can be predicted that the timing of the ban lift of the people, when considered in relation to the question of new political parties, is likely to be right before the election when the formation of new parties is urgently needed.

If it is only right before the general election that the full-scale discussions of formation of new parties become possible, a considerable number of politicians who are lifted from the blacklist in the first and the second ban lifts will be in such a position that they will have to wait until new parties are established in the future. Therefore, the prospect seems that they are going to actively pursue negotiations to join the parties. And the third ban lift will be made after those lifted from the ban are absorbed by the established parties. Discussions about new parties will be activated as they enter the general election.

An important political issue before the general election will be, of course, the realization of the complete ban lift. Since many of the 99 people still on the ban list are core members of the past politicians, the complete ban lift will remain the subject of debate in political circles. Therefore, there is a concern that a "ban lift in large quantity" may not be as meaningful as "the quality of the ban lift."

If the existing parties cannot absorb those who have been lifted from the ban and if the need for new parties arises, the question of the complete ban lift will loom large as the movement to expedite the formation of new parties unfolds regardless of the intention of the government and governmental party.

The political situation from the second ban lift to the general election will gradually be shaped by the clear intention of the government and governmental party and an unknown factor such as the political demand of people.

#### President Chun's Statement

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 26 Feb 84 p 2

/Text of announcing statement of President Chun's Political Ban Lift; speaker not indicated/

/Text President Chun Doo Hwan decided to lift the ban of 202 people among those who have been barred from resuming political activities as of 25 February in accordance with the special law for reform of the political climate. Although the law limits their political activities until 30 June 1988, the lifting was made in accordance with Art 9 of the law that stipulates that "those who can be considered to have repented can be removed from the ban by the president."

As his speech at the National Assembly on 17 January clearly demonstrated, President Chun's decision was the second one since the first ban lift last year, in an effort to stimulate the aspiration and the determination to achieve the stability and harmony of the populace.

In taking this measure, President Chun considered: Firstly, the fact that the legislative purpose of the law to reform the political climate and the realization of moral politics are taking their roots down deeper and deeper along with the firm national awareness that social-political corruption and confusion of the past should not be allowed.

Secondly, attitudes of those who have been freed from the ban have shown a strong compliance to the purpose of the law and public wish.

It is the public expectation that those politicians freed from the ban should take a fresh start with the stern awareness that the public that has grown more mature politically would not permit such malpractices as in the past.

President Chun expressed his sincere hope that, with this ban lift, there be more political figures who would comply with the law, so that they can participate in the march of the people with fresh determination and resolution for building an advanced fatherland for us.

Accordingly, any lifting of the ban on those excluded from this and the previous lifting will be considered at a time deemed appropriate, which is dependent on their conformity to the law.

### Chronological Events

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 26 Feb 84 p 2

- /Text/ 5 November 1980: Announcement of the Special Law for Reform of the Political Climate.
- 7 November 1980: Establishment of the Committee for Reform of the Political Climate.
- 12 November 1980: Eight hundred and eleven people were judged as politically disqualified out of a total number of 7,066 people who had been subject to the evaluation. The first announcement was made.
- 15 November 1980: Eight hundred and thirty-five people, including the newly-added 24 politicians from the second evaluation, were decided as politically disqualified.
- 20 November 1980: Five hundred and eighty-six people requested a review of their qualification. Detailed examination of the qualification started.
- 25 November 1980: Two hundred and sixty-eight out of 586 people who requested the review were announced as qualified; 567 people were confirmed as disqualified for political activities.
- 2 August: President Chun Doo Hwan announced that he would selectively lift the ban at a time deemed appropriate in a Chinhae interview.
- 3 December 1981: Minhandang requested the ban lift for those on the blacklist.
- 16 June 1982: President Chun mentioned, in a Bule House meeting among the heads of the three parties, that he would consider lifting the ban gradually for those who had repented (from their past acts).
- 25 February 1983: The first ban lift of 250 politicians (excluding 12 who passed away) among 555 people on the ban list was announced.
- 17 January 1984: President Chun in his speech on state affairs at the Assembly mentioned that "I will examine the measure of the gradual ban lift for those who have repented."
- 25 February 1984: The second ban lift was made on 202 out of 301 people on the ban lift (excluding 4 who passed away); 99 figures remain on the list.

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### PEACEFUL UNIFICATION ADVISORY COUNCIL'S 1984 PROJECTS REPORTED

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 28 Feb 84 p 2

/Article: "Peaceful Unification Advisory Council's 1984 Projects"

/Text/ Activation of Unification Policy Council

Many types of councils and research activities to decide upon a unification policy will be provided for the new conditions and will be promoted more efficiently. Two nationwide conferences of chairmen of 225 city, county, and district councils and standing committees will be held. Steering committees and seven subcommittees will meet four times. To mark the 3rd anniversary of the peaceful unification inauguration, an area conference will be held in 13 city and province units to prepare a strong campaign for the peaceful unification policy and to learn of the opinions of various circles and develop pannational consent for the unification issue. To disseminate information overseas about democratic unification and ethic unity, nine councils will hold conferences in Japan, the United States, Canada and Europe, to which the leaders of various groups and of overseas communities will be invited.

#### Information Activities

For imparting the peaceful unification ideology, which has ethnic supremacy as the national spirit, for having national unity, and for preparing to counter the North puppet's ideological warfare, and for having confrontation, comprehensive information activities will be positively developed. Each person will have unification information activities in his area for which he is responsible and present unification policy by voluntarily participating as a speaker at various events. The unification foundation will be enlarged by supporting or managing various kinds of events whose themes will be unification--for example unification lectures and seminars, unification theses and writing composition contests, prayer meetings for unification, unification oratorical contests and poetry readings, unification information pamphlets and slogans and poster production and distribution--as activities for groups.

#### Academic Conference and Expansion of Training

To build support so that leaders of Korean communities overseas can contribute to the unification plan and to be able to develop activity for more positive

participation and support, overseas clergymen and scholars will be invited to conferences, and academic conferences will be held. At the academic conferences the rationale for our peaceful unification policy and a plan that can block the North's overseas unification front line advanced by the North's phony clergymen will be discussed. Domestic and overseas advisory committee members will be led to have a firm view of unification, the nation and the people.

To spread this among the people, the study and training of unification centering on the ethnic history view and the North puppet's camouflaged peace offensive and the situation surrounding the peninsula and our position will be carried out. This will be dispersed and spread to area residents through the operation of 1-day unification training schools and unification training institutes of the councils. To acquire further professional knowledge about the unification issue, a special 5-day training program will be carried out for 1,000 people by advisory committees every year.

#### Overseas Information Activities

To make the point that when the Korean peninsula issue--the focus of interest of the surrounding powers--is solved by the plan of racial union and democratic unification, it will contribute to building world peace and the new order of justice, to be understood, overseas advisory committee members each emphasize the just and rational nature of our unification plan and expose the false nature of the camouflaged peace offensive such as the Koryo federal system and the tripartite conference proposal of the North puppet, and develop diplomatic activities which promote favorably the international environment. For dispersing information overseas to meet the needs of areas such as the United States, Europe, and Southeast Asia, information about unification will be given through the overseas Korean mass media. Some 832 members of overseas advisory councils in 43 countries will aid in this. They will promote seminars and lectures sponsored by the councils. Various events will be held to instill patriotism and ethnic pride among second generation Korean residents. Also, the information activities through overseas clergymen and churches will be spread, and unification information will be given to Korean residents and foreigners and letters will be sent to various international organizations. An extensive campaign for our unification policy will be developed.

#### Publishing of Unification Textbook

An explanatory booklet with easily-understood content will be made for people in every walk of life to understand more correctly our unification issue, and will be used as an information textbook for advisory council members. To disseminate the booklet to the people, the booklet will be widely circulated. The booklet, "Peaceful Unification Ethnic Movement History," will be published to rearrange and systematize ethnic unity and democratic unification as a new ethnic history view. To support information for the people, 15,000 copies of a peaceful unification bulletin entitled, "Peaceful Unification," will be published every month. The booklets, "Peaceful Unification Thesis Collection," which will offer professional knowledge about unification issues, and "Peaceful Unification Wish," for the creation of unification ideas, will be published. "Clergymen Unification Overall Theory" will be published to pursue a plan to promote unification among religious denominations. A special booklet, "Peaceful Unification," which will describe the suggestions of various segments of society for the attainment of unification and emphasizing ethnic unity, is planned.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT GRANTS CLEMENCY TO 159 STUDENTS

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 2 Mar 84 p 1

/Article: "Special Clemency for 159 Students Involved in the Academic Situation"

/Text/ On 2 March the government released a total of 1,176 persons, including 159 students involved in academic disturbances whose punishment had been determined and who were serving their sentences, along with 1,017 general criminals under suspended sentences and special parole.

This was the third release of students serving sentences for their involvement in the academic situation, following last 22 December's release of 131 and 8 February's release of 48, bringing the total number of released students to 338.

Government spokesman Culture and Information Minister Yi Chin-ui said in his statement this morning, "On the occasion of the 65th 1 March holiday and the 3rd anniversary of the inauguration of the president, the government has decided to bestow a large-scale clemency of suspended sentences and parole for general criminals and for prisoners involved in academic disturbances who have repented of their mistakes and shown a model attitude.

Minister Yi also said, "It is the government's plan to continue to broaden opportunities for early return to home and society for those prisoners who repent their past mistakes and strive to adjust to society.

Minister Yi revealed, "If the students released this time make application for readmission to their universities by the end of March, we will accept them all," and added, "The government will take particular measures so that students returning to school will not be disadvantaged in their studies or in their activities in society after graduation."

Minister Yi explained, "With this release measure, nearly all students arrested and imprisoned in relation with the academic situation have been released." He added further that, "It is my understanding that those students still in detention are being held for reasons unrelated to their status as students."

Minister Yi said, "The government expects the students released this time to remember that it is the government's basic intention to give them a chance to apply themselves to their studies and to strive assiduously to become capable talent for national social development through study and self-development, while saying, "The government particularly asks the students to refrain from anything that might disrupt the academic atmosphere and social stability."

In determining its selection standards for public security law violators such as those involved in the academic situation the government considered the substance of the offense, the nature of the crime, and the possibility of repeat offense, while for general criminal offenders it selected those with long-term sentences who had completed 80 percent of their terms and had excellent prison records such as obtaining various kinds of technician qualifications. Also, the government revealed that it released those short-term prisoners who had completed 70 percent of their terms, passed various tests, and had no possibility of repeat offenses; among the special parolees were 7 with long terms of over 10 years, 16 college graduates, and 78 who obtained technical certification.

Among the students released this day were Yi Son-Ku (a 30-year old junior in economics at Seoul National University) of the National Democratic Students affair.

However, it is known that there were 9 students with confirmed sentences who were not released and 17 students not released because their cases are currently under appeal.

Complete text of Culture and Information Minister Yi's clemency statement: "On the occasion of the 65th 1 March holiday and the 3rd anniversary of the inauguration of the president, the government has decided to bestow a large-scale clemency of suspended sentences and parole for general criminals and for criminals involved in academic disturbances who have repented of their mistakes and shown a model attitude.

"This measure by the government has been taken in accord with the determination and ruling ideals of President Chun Doo-Hwan to broaden the scope of harmony so that all our people can participate in the national historical task of advancing the fatherland.

"Following this policy and determination of the president, last year the government allowed the restoration of dismissed professors, carried out measures to readmit dismissed students, and recently carried out a lifting of restrictions for those whose political activities were restricted.

"In particular, the government has granted clemency on 13 occasions since the launching of the Fifth Republic to violators of the public security law and the decision to grant a large-scale clemency to student violators is an expression of the governments determination to continuously spread its policy of national harmony while leaving student problems to university self-regulation and creating an atmosphere for study.

"In order to enable all of us to participate in harmony and the creative ranks for national prosperity, it is the government's policy to continue to broaden opportunities for early return to home and society for those prisoners who repent of their past mistakes and strive to adjust to society.

"Those benefitting from this clemency must remember the true meaning of this measure taken by the government, turn over a new leaf and strive to participate actively in and contribute to the development of state and society.

"In particular, the government expects the students released this time to remember that it is the government's basic intention to give them a chance to apply themselves to their studies and to strive assiduously to become capable talent for national social development through study and self-development, and /it/ asks them to refrain from anything that might disrupt the academic atmosphere and social stability.

"Also, the government asks the school authorities and parents waiting for the students to lead them with love and responsibility so they will grow into healthy members of society and pillars of the state.

"Finally, in accord with the firm will of our people, who absolutely will not accept persons who cast away the hopes of the government and the sincerity of the people in order to harm social stability by disrupting law and order or engaging in collective actions, the government also reveals its policy of severely disposing of such persons through legal procedures."

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CSO: 4107/118

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

LOCAL GOVERNANCE DELAY SAID UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 2 Mar 84 p 3

[Article: "Gist of Questions for Government on Political, Diplomatic, and Security Issues"]

[Text] Assemblyman Yi Pom-chun (Democratic Justice Party): Viewing our people's anti-communist consciousness as mental fighting power, at what level does the prime minister believe our people's mental fighting power to be?

While the adult generation has been struggling to make money, a portion of our youth has developed a confused value system and their anti-communist national security consciousness is weakening. With a lack of understanding of our peaceful reunification policy, a portion--albeit extremely small--of our young people have the very dangerous idea that it does not matter whether we are communized or demoncratized as long as we are reunified; this must be seen as a major hindrance to the conduct of our peaceful reunification policy.

Our young people need a thorough education in the superiority of our ideals and our system; but I argue that in reality there are many shortcomings in such education. Looking at anti-communist education in our high schools, the average is only 1 hour in 3 weeks and it accounts for no more than 1 percent of the total 3-year high school curriculum. Essay questions on the superiority of democracy or the criticism of communism are not included in college entrance examinations. If this is difficult, then each college should have students write essays on the superiority of democracy and the inferiority of Communism in order to gauge the status of ideological armament, the results having a decisive effect on passing or failing while also considering a system to periodically measure the people's mental fighting power.

There is much talk among patriotic anti-communist citizens that we need to amend and strengthen our state security law in order to promote national security, harmony, and prosperity and to prevent the waste of national power. State your position, Mr Prime Minister. The first reason why they assert the need to amend and strengthen our state security law is that if there is even one person in the Republic of Korea who is willing to act in concert with the ideals and actions of the North Korean communist group, then that person must be ruthlessly, immediately, and resolutely eliminated. The second reason is to block and seal off North Korean delusions at the source

and induce people to act in concert with our national harmony democratic unification proposal. The third reason is that it is also needed as chastisement of North Korean atrocities.

In order to secure a self-reliant defense capability, I believe that we must give the same emphasis on fostering our mental armament, developing our own original tactical doctrine, and modernizing our equipment; what is the view of the minister of defense?

Assemblyman Yu In-pom (Democratic Korea Party): The current election system has a fundamental problem in that rather than reflecting the people's will, it makes them abandon their principles. Is it a true supposition that a president who receives 90 percent of the vote has the support of 90 percent of the people? The same is true where a political party that wins 35.6 percent of the valid votes gets 54.7 percent of the assembly seats.

The peaceful exchange of political power must be guaranteed by the system, not by people. Defense of the constitution in its real sense means defending a constitution worth defending. If there is now political waste and confusion in our society, it originates in national controversy over the disregarding of direct presidential election, not in amending the constitution. The national controversy over direct presidential elections must no longer be allowed to go on. The government and ruling party state that the direct presidential election is a desire of the people confirmed by a people's vote while refusing dialogue for an amendment; they must give up their obstinacy and listen to the voice of the people to decide which is the true will of the people. What measures is the prime minister taking to learn directly the true will of the people?

The government's releasing of persons whom it had designated as representative unethical cases while continuing to restrict persons of national concern is a political monopoly. What does the powerful government fear that it does not release all of these from restriction? What is the standard for lifting restrictions and what does "penitence" mean? Either repeal the special measures law for renewal of the political climate or else release everyone from restriction.

Democracy without local governance and a legislative system without local legislatures constitutes a rootless democracy and a footless and legislative system.

I strongly demand that the government institute the local governance system by the end of 1985.

All the political bills set forth in the 11th National Assembly must be resolved in the forum of debate. Also the results must be put before the people for their judgement in the next general election.

If the party government circulating duty system is not a plan to make civil servants into ruling party figures, then what is it? What on earth does it mean to still have over 400 officers of the new Village depository as cadres of a political party? Respond credibly with measures to prevent the transformation of front-line administrative organs into ruling party organs on the pretext of party/government cooperation.

Reveal the types and extent of civil servant corruption and, in particular, give your views on gouging out corruption by the high-ranking classes which must be resolved in order to realize a just society.

There is talk about early elections in view of the transformation of front-line administrative organs into ruling party organs; when does the government plan to hold the 12th general election?

The government is emphasizing harmony and nonviolence, even though it continues policies which are violent and destructive of harmony. One of those is the problem of fifth grade civil servant special hiring for military academy graduates. What is the reason that this government, which proclaims a just society and emphasizes national harmony, continues to stick to this policy which began at the time of the restoration?

In this society, which holds that responsibility lies with authority, only the media are charged with responsibility while having no authority.

Do our media really exist, bound by law, their hands tied by reporting guidelines and even using a discoloration machine called dissemination control? The minister of culture and information insists that he has not interfered with the media; who will believe the government when its spokesman lies?

Only the principles of the restoration of dismissed professors have been discussed with no progress yet, while the readmission of dismissed students is still in turmoil. Does the government intend to return them to their original positions and then allow the universities to resolve their internal problems on their own?

Recently there has been discussion of two-party, three-party, four-party, and six-party talks; what is the government's position and the plan to lead this wisely to reunification dialogue?

The government is concerned about the leftist tendencies of some students. What is the standard for distinguishing leftist students, aware students, and general students?

One of the biggest goals of our education is anti-communism. If, as the government says, students who have received 12 years--beginning in elementary school--of thorough anti-communist education become leftists after only 2 or 3 years in college, then I believe there are serious problems in our anti-communist education. What is the minister's view?

Assemblyman Kim Han-son (Korea National Party): In today's reality, our society has become a society where common sense does not apply, where we proclaim democracy while non-democracy prevails, where we emphasize welfare while carrying out low welfare, where we shout justice while tolerating injustice, and where politics still cannot be fully active due to national security. Resolving and recovering from this distorted political and social situation is our historical mission.

As absolutely important as are the peaceful change of government and the single term system, we must not merely emphasize their propriety but rationally provide for the process and procedure. If the government truly respects the will of the people, then at this point in time it must lay out clearly before them its schedule for political development, including a survey of public opinion. No matter how much the government may shout about a peaceful change of government, most of the people do not believe it. Mr Prime Minister, state what you think is the way to enable the people to believe.

A state which has not established a system of loyal governance cannot be masked as democratic politics by any distorted explanation, nor can it be disguised as a democratic system. The local self-governance system is an article of the constitution; by procrastinating without schedule its implementation the government cannot avoid the people's criticism that it is violating the constitution. The problem of fiscal self-reliance can be resolved by merely changing a few of the related tax laws. Reveal your timing for the implementation of the local self-governance system and tell who is now responsible for studying the issue.

Institutional mechanisms for thoroughly exposing and punishing interference in elections by civil servants and corrupt intervention by election officials must be strengthened. State clearly the government's policy and determination to ensure the fairness of the 12th general election.

Selective treatment cannot avoid the people's resistance at any time; therefore, the government's selective treatment of the politically restricted definitely will not contribute to political harmony. Mr Prime Minister, reveal what were the standards for the second lifting of restrictions. Also, reveal if you have made a judgment about when the remaining 99 restricted persons will be released from restrictions.

Excessive zeal for the elections is now rising in the provinces. State definitely when the government plans to hold the 12th general elections.

Mr Foreign Minister, reveal the diplomatic follow-up disposition of the KAL [Korean Airlines] atrocity. Reveal why, 6 months after the incident, our diplomacy for forgetfulness has become a diplomacy of silence. At the least, the Foreign Ministry should have strongly argued the issue of reparations from the Soviet Union.

Mr Foreign Minister, respond on the diplomatic level about how you are going to dispose of the skyjackers of the Communist Chinese aircraft and state whether you have any intentions of suggesting to the president that the government exercise its sovereign pardon?

Mr Home Minister, state your aspirations for democratic police operations. Also, state what you think are the undemocratic elements within the police and state whether you have any intentions of unifying the currently scattered police-related laws and establishing a "democratic police law" in order to set up our police as preventive police.

Mr Defense Minister, state your countermeasures against North Korean terrorist bombings and reveal the substance of Korean-American negotiations to improve the American loan conditions for buying military equipment.

Assemblyman Pak Won-t'ak (Democratic Justice Party): I believe that international institutional mechanisms must be established in order for humanity today to liberate itself from violence and live in a nonviolent society. I believe that establishing an "international nonviolence league" under the leadership of the foreign minister is timely; what are the minister's views? What kind of vision does the ministers have for building a violence-free world order?

It is anticipated that North Korea's Kim Chong-il will strengthen ties with other communist states and third world countries before Kim Il-song dies in preparation for his succession to power. At this point in time, when we have firmly established our North Korea-priority diplomacy, the foreign minister has the duty of creating the various conditions for North-South dialogue; what are your concrete plans? It has been pointed out that even while the minister of national reunification has made a statement to North Korea and the prime minister has taken the step of sending a letter following North Korea's suggestion for three party talks, the government has neglected to inform the people of North Korea's underlying intentions. It is certain that North Korea will continue its false peaceful reunification offense; what is the minister of national reunification's plan for dealing with this?

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POLITICAL REFORM LAW SAID UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 3 Mar 84 p 1

/Article: "Isn't the Political Renewal Law Unconstitutional?"

/Text/ The National Assembly continued its current opening session on 3 March, calling forth the appropriate state affairs committee members and carrying out the second day of questioning the government regarding political diplomatic, and security areas. On this day, Assemblyman Chong Chong-(hun) Democratic Korean Party /DKP/, Yi Wan-hyong (Uidong District), and Nam Chae-hui Democratic Justice Party /DJP/ asked questions in turn.

Assemblyman Chong of the DKP said, "Unless the 12th general elections are carried out with no one left under political restrictions, there will be room to question the legitimacy of the Fifth Republic, while demanding the total lifting of restrictions before the general elections."

Assemblyman Chong also pressed for the repeal of the special measures law, saying, "The special measures law for renewing the political climate is an unconstitutional law which basically not only limits political party membership and political candidacy, but also prohibits political expression itself and restricts the human instincts of expression and freedom."

Assemblyman Chong demanded that, "The government cease its policy of interference in the media and entrust the media to true self-regulation," while asking if the government had any intentions of restoring to their positions the journalists forced to resign following the restoration.

Assemblyman Yi of Tongui District stated, "The selection of organization leaders and various public works as well as rural successors, New Village leaders, the formation of farming tracts, the allocation of breeding funds and even the sale of agricultural chemicals are the monopoly of members of a certain political party," while pushing for the balanced development of political parties.

He suggested that the heads of public organizations like labor unions and agricultural cooperatives be directly elected and that the national assembly election law be changed to a party ballot system.

Assemblyman Nam of the DJP said, "The government needs to be more positive regarding the institution of the local governance system," while asserting, "The local governance system must be partially instituted within a few years even if initially on the level of forming local assemblies."

Regarding the opposition parties' assertions on direct election of the president and constitutional amendment, Assemblyman Nam said, "Now the greatest gateway to democratic development is the peaceful change of governments, not a system of direct election of the president," laying out his argument for defending the constitution.

He demanded that a scholarship system which could provide benefits to 30 percent of students, such as college students, in institutions of higher learning be quickly put into effect.

Prior to this in his response to the Assembly on 2 March, Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong stated, "I have found no particular problem in the application of the state security law."

Responding to the assertions regarding a direct presidential election system and constitutional amendment, Prime Minister Chin said, "More than any argument for amending the constitution, the people want the constitution to be observed and a tradition of peaceful change of governments to be established," and he said that it is not the time to discuss the repeal of the political climate renewal law.

Defense Minister Yun Song-ch'i said that if the plan for increased military strength is pushed on without snags, our full defensive military power will be achieved by the end of the 1980's, moreover, he said that he believes that we will surely achieve a position of military superiority over North Korea.

Minister Yun said that there is a strong possibility that North Korea may misjudge the time of the American presidential election as a good opportunity for provocations and carry out various provocative actions, and he revealed that the government is strengthening its surveillance and inspection of all airports and harbors.

Minister Yun also said that the government is looking into strengthening protective measures and laws related to explosives in order to prevent the diversion of various explosives, including high pressure gas.

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CSO: 4107/117

## S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY DISCUSSED

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 3 Mar 84 p 1

[Article: "The People's Confidence in the Government's Stabilization Policies Is High"]

[Text] It was revealed that the optimism about the political future, including the realization of a peaceful transition of power and the confidence in economic stability, including price stability, took firm root in the people's consciousness.

In addition, despite the difficult conditions both at home and abroad last year, the people's respect for order became more popularized thanks to the results of a series of reform measures and liberalization policies.

These findings were made during the fourth people's-consciousness survey conducted by the Political and Economic Research Center at the Kyonghyang Sinmun Company in commemoration of the third anniversary of the Fifth Republic among 1,200 persons selected from 80 voting districts nationwide in proportion to their population, for 4 days from 14 to 17 February.

According to the survey, the positive prospect that a peaceful transition of power after the single 7-year term as promised by President Chun Tu-hwan "will certainly be realized" or "will be realized except under unusual circumstances" reached 54.3 percent of the responses--indicating a continuous increase as compared with 50 percent in 1982 and 35 percent in 1981.

In evaluating the government's economic policies, 71.4 percent of the respondents approved of the price-stabilization policy--displaying a high level of confidence in the government's stable-growth policy.

Regarding President Chun's image, determination, a sense of responsibility, and a sense of justice were cited as his strong points and the rating of his diplomatic insight was shown to be rising continuously.

About the respect for order in daily life, 81.5 percent of the respondents answered it had improved, which is substantially higher than the 67.8 percent a year and a half ago--clearly indicating that the respect for order is approaching the level in the advanced countries.

National security, economic growth, price stability, national harmony, and reduction of the inequality in income and wealth were cited as the tasks that the government must emphasize most strongly. A deep interest was also displayed in the national-security implications for the Korean peninsula of the KAL and Burma incidents.

The survey showed that the most important criterion in evaluating the candidates in the 12th National Assembly Election is "character" (63.6 percent).

As a desirable Korean characteristic, "diligence" (52.2 percent) was cited by an overwhelming margin followed by "honesty" (39.3 percent) and "courteousness" (33.1 percent)--displaying a sense of balance in the midst of a fast industrialization.

In connection with the recent campus disturbances, a majority (52.9 percent) disagreed with some of the expelled students who had been demanding a complete removal of the ban on political activities by the former politicians, and the degree of this disagreement increased as the age increased from the latter half of the twenties.

In particular, regarding the reinstatement of the expelled students, 66.2 percent recommended the individual-interview method, revealing a deep desire for campus stability.

Table 1. Prospects for a Peaceful Transition of Power (in percent)

	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Reservation</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Others</u>
9/1981	35.0	50.1	7.6	7.3
2/1982	50.0	38.6	6.1	5.3
9/1982	50.2	36.4	6.3	7.1
2/1984	54.3	34.8	6.4	4.6

Table 2. Policy Directions To Be Emphasized in the Future

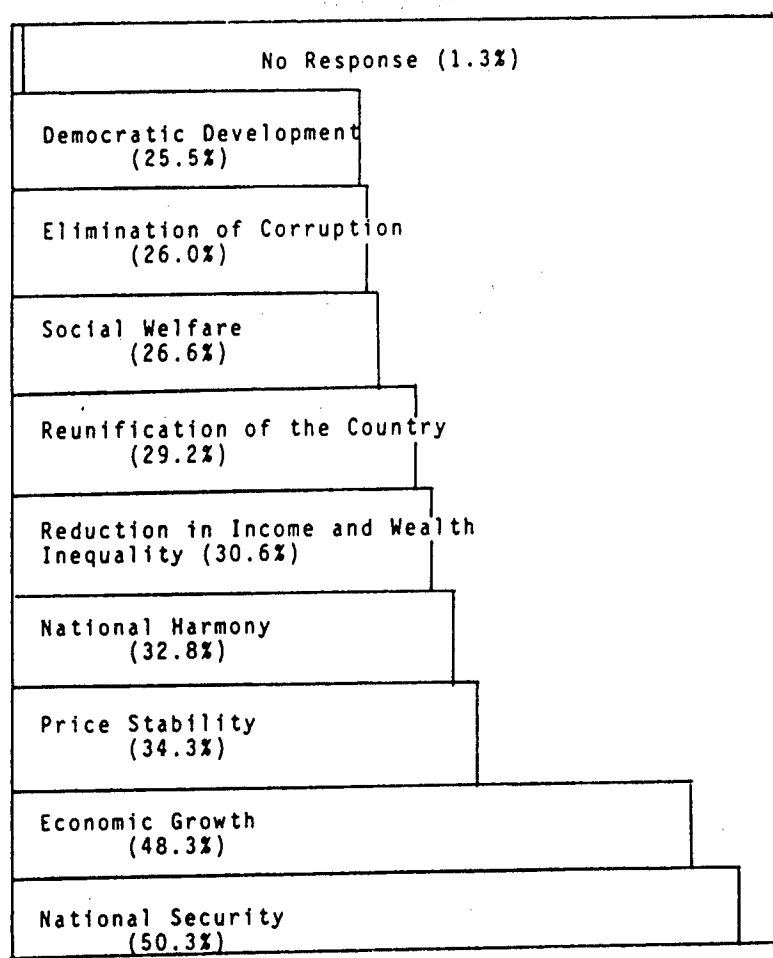
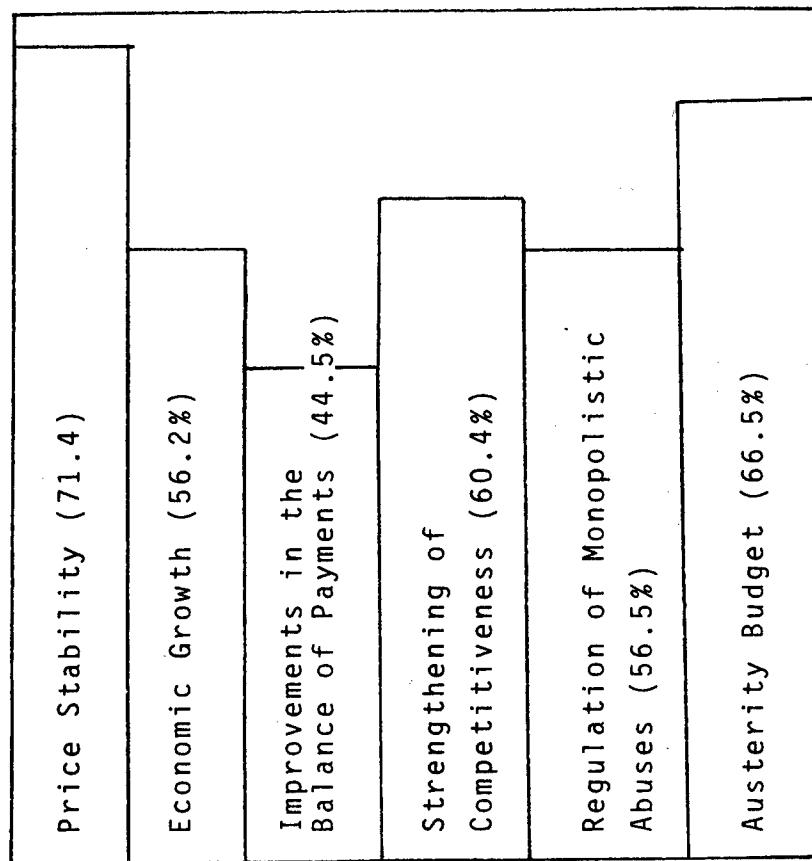


TABLE 3: EVALUATION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC POLICIES  
(% Positive Response)



12518

CSO: 4107/118

## S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT ACCELERATED

#### Government Invests 500 Billion

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 22 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] In order to keep pace with the accelerated current of technological development and to improve international competitiveness, the industrial circles have decided to set the amount of investment for technological development at over 500 billion won, or 1.46 percent of the total sales as a positive means to cope with the situation.

This was disclosed by Chin-ku Ho, president of the Korea Industrial Technology Development Association in a report on the technological development in major industrial fields at the first technological development meeting in 1984, presided over by President Chun Doo Hwan. Ho represented the industrial circles at the meeting. Ho said: "Tasks involving the development of industrial technology designed to gain international competitiveness are to beef up the development system, and to mete out strategies for internalization.

After resolving these three tasks, we will cope with the changes in the industrial structure, he said. To step up the capabilities for technological development, there will be a drastic increase in the amount of investment for technological development to over 500 billion or 1.40 percent of the total sales this year as compared to 350 billion or 1.05 percent of the total sales. On the other hand, research manpower for businesses will be increased to 15,700 persons, or up 20 percent from last year.

In a report on the basis of each field, Kang Sok-ku, president of the Electronic Industry Development Association said: "In the field of electronics, we have achieved technology for the mass production of 64K DRAM [Dynamic Random Access Memory] and have challenged for 256K DRAM.

He also disclosed that the small-sized VTR [Video tape recorder], which carries a camera inside and stereo without a needle will be developed. Also to be developed are highly sophisticated light communication and 32-bit computers.

Chun-mo-Yun, chairman of the board of directors of the Automobile Industry Cooperatives, reported that within this year X car and T car, a fuel-saver, which comes under the category of a new model car under a new export strategy, will advance to the markets of such advanced nations as the United States.

Cha-hak Ku, vice chairman of the board of directors of the Genetic Engineering Research Cooperatives said: "In the next 5 years, we will invest 50 billion to thoroughly prepare for the genetic engineering industry, which accounts for 3 to 5 percent of the world market.

A technological development plan involving six fields such as information industry, shipbuilding and steel industries was also reported. The recent technological development meeting was intended to have private industries themselves express their desire for technological development and play a key role in seeking ways of implementing it. This contrasts with last year's meeting in that the government played a main role.

#### Private Enterprises Lead Ventures

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 22 Feb 84 p 8

[Text] On 22 February 1984, the first session of the technological development meeting was held at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion. The meeting went on with the initiatives displayed by private industries in the form of presenting directions for technological development. It did away with the previous method in which the government set forth the policies on technological development.

#### Information Industry

The number of companies in this particular field increased to a total of 71 in 1983, or up 30 percent as compared to 59 in 1982. It is considered a highly prospective industry with an investment scale estimated at 1 trillion by 1987. Yet manpower shortage is the weakest area in that the industry is in need of 10,000 more people. In order to solve this, private companies plan to set up computer and communication training centers so as to exert their main effort in manpower training.

#### Electronic Industry

In 1983 the industry achieved a production worth \$5,600 millions, up more than 40 percent from the previous year. The increase was attributed to the growth of such technology-intensive products as video tape recorders and personal computers.

Beginning this year, 250 K DRAM, which is VLSI, and materials of high-purity semi-conductors will be developed. For this, private enterprise will invest 2 percent (or \$1,200 million) in technological development, up 0.4 percent as compared to the sales amount of 1983. The private enterprise has a plan to train 47 million new technological manpower.

#### Auto Industry

In order for the automobile to become export-oriented merchandise is competitive on the international market, plans are under way to produce the "X car and T car" with front-wheel drive, fuel-economy and high degree of safety.

For these 6 auto makers and 826 parts and components companies are making a concerted effort, and they will also introduce foreign technology together with the support of research institutes throughout the country.

#### Genetic Engineering

A total of 5.1 billion, up 100 percent, was invested last year in the genetic engineering field, whose market is estimated at \$20 billion in 1990 and \$30 billion in the year 2000. In the next 5 years, a total of 50 billion will be invested with a goal to seize 3 to 5 percent of the world market in the future. For acquiring technology, overseas ventures will be fully explored and over 50 high-level research men will be sent overseas for study each year.

#### Shipbuilding Industry

Last year 37 major items were produced domestically. In addition, this year the ratio of the domestic production of ships for export will be raised to 70 percent. Plans are under way to develop energy-saving type ships, the type of ship that makes possible a reduction in crew members through the satellite method of navigation, and ships with high added value.

#### Steel and Material Industry

In the field of steel, 26 kinds of new raw materials, including the materials for marine structure and raw materials for exploring oil, and in the field of raw materials, a plan is under way to domestically produce the "Nickel 42" high-intensity semi-conductor.

#### Precision Chemical Industry

In the medical and pharmaceutical field, 9.5 billion will be invested as research expenses to develop 125 items, including artificial blood. In the field of farm chemicals, 8.9 billion will be invested to develop 60 items for an increased production of rice and beans.

#### Textile Industry

Textile exports accounted for 25 percent of the nation's total exports in 1983. By the year 1988, 3 percent of the total sales will be used for research expenses under a plan to improve such backward areas in technology as dyeing and processing to the level of advanced nations. Major businesses will provide concentrated technological guidance to small and medium size businesses so as to improve international competitiveness.

#### Construction Industry

Doing away with the simple construction projects, we plan to place emphasis on such technology-intensive areas as plants and designs. For this the industry will increase its technological development investment to 0.25 percent of the total sales and will push for a plan to set up a business research institute.

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CSO: 4107/107

## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### PREPARING FOR THE ASSEMBLY ELECTION

#### Redistricting Hottest Issue

Seoul TONG A ILBO in Korean 20 Feb 84 p 1

[Article: "Electoral Redistricting To Arouse the Hottest Dispute at Issue"]

[Text] As the ruling and opposition parties have agreed to begin the negotiation on revising the National Assembly election laws during the special session of the National Assembly to be convened from 28 February, the direction of electoral redistricting, which is expected to be the focal point in the negotiation, is emerging as a political issue. Especially, the politicians are interested--more than ever--in an increase in the number of electoral districts as the current system is becoming inconsistent with the constitutional idea of "equal values of votes" due to the worsening imbalance in population distribution among electoral districts, and also as the political circles are expected to expand because of the political ban lifting.

Electoral redistricting seems a certainty as the opposition circles such as the Democratic Korean Party and the National Democratic Party will surely choose as their party platform an increase in the number of the electoral districts based on the changes in the administrative districts and the population increases, and the Democratic Justice Party also expressed the opinion that an increase in the number of the electoral districts in some areas will be inevitable. However, it is expected by those who are concerned that considerable difficulty will be faced in the course of political compromises between the ruling and the opposition parties regarding the magnitude and contents of electoral redistricting as these will affect the parties' interests differently.

Currently, there are 14 electoral districts being considered for readjustment including the large districts in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, the districts affected by an earlier reorganization of the administrative districts, and other districts which are frequently mentioned as unreasonably organized during the previous revision of the election laws.

In the case of Seoul, 6 out of its 14 districts have become too large: the population as of October 1983 reached 914,000 in the Tongtaemun District, over 800,000 in the Tobong and Sotaemun-Eunp'yong districts respectively,

and over 700,000 in the Map'o-Yongsan, Songtong, and Kangtong districts. The population in the Tongrae District in Pusan, the Anyang-Siheung-Kwangmyong-Ongchin District in Kyongki, and the Chung-Soku District in Taeku is approaching 800,000. In addition, the population in the Kangso District in Seoul, the Ulsan-Ulchu District in Kyongnam, and the Chung-Namku District in Inch'on also is growing rapidly.

Because of such changes, the imbalance in the vote values between the nation's most populous Tongtaemun District in Seoul and the nation's least populous Chinan-Muchu-Changsu District in Chonpuk is at the ratio of over 8 to 1.

Besides, the average size of the districts in Seoul and Taeku with 660,000 persons is more than twice the average size of districts in Kangwon Province with 300,000 persons.

Apart from the population increases, the reorganization of the administrative districts is behind the need for electoral redistricting in the Taecheon Tongku in Ch'ungnam, Ch'ungchu-Check'on-Chungwon-Chewon-Tanyang and so on.

However, it is expected that the ruling and opposition parties will be involved in a considerable political tug-of-war over this issue, as the ruling party is emphasizing the principle of minimizing any change in the status quo, meaning no increase, if possible, in the number of the assemblymen from the current level: 276.

#### Ban Lifting To Affect 250

Seoul TONG A ILBO in Korean 20 Feb 84 p 1

[Article: "About 250 Politicians To Be Affected by the Political Ban Lifting"]

[Text] It appears that the number of persons to be affected by the government's political ban lifting expected on 24 February will be 250, and this number will include some of the former ruling party leaders who have been under restriction for irregularities.

According to an informed source on 20 February, about 250 persons are expected to be affected by the political ban lifting, and will include a small number of the former Democratic Republican Party leaders who have been under restriction for irregularities.

According to this source, the possibility of the ban lifting on those who have been restricted for irregularities and have been expected to be excluded from the ban lifting "will depend on the degree of the irregularities."

The informed source expects that the government will consult with the Democratic Justice Party on 21 or 22 February before it announces the political ban lifting.

12518

CSO: 4107/103

NEW UPSURGE IN TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY URGED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 3 Feb 84 p 1

/Editorial: "New Upsurge in Transportation Industry Urged"/

/Text/ Vigorous struggles of the people in this country are being carried out to accomplish the tasks that the great leader, Kim Il-Song addressed in his New Year's speech. We must bring about a new transformation in the transportation industry to achieve the decisive triumph in this last year of the Second 7-Year Economic Plan.

The great leader Kim Il-Song instructed us as follows:

"In order to ensure success in the tough struggle for socialist economic construction this year, transport, which is called the pilot of the national economy, should definitely go ahead of other sectors."

To reform and strengthen the transportation sector is one of the crucial demands for the rapid development of all the sectors of the people's economy.

To produce is to transport, and to transport is to produce. It is not possible to constantly maintain production in all sectors of the people's economy at a high level without the satisfactory solution of the problem of transportation. Neither is it to rapidly develop production and construction. Therefore, our party has paid deep attention to the solution of the problem of transportation. Under the wise leadership of the party the electrification of the railroads of the country is being vigorously propelled, and with the production of electric locomotives, trucks, cargos, large freighters and freight wagons on a mass scale, the transportation capacity has increased to an incomparable extent.

However, we cannot be satisfied with what we have achieved. All the sectors of the people's economy urgently calls for more transport of more goods at a faster speed.

To firmly develop the transportation industry is not only the demand of the reality for the development of the people's economy; it is the demand needed to successfully accomplish the grand economic tasks ahead of us.

Upholding the great leader Kim Il-Song's New Year's speech, all the workers are launching vigorous struggles to finish the heights of the Second 7-Year Plan and the 10 long-term goals ahead of schedule.

Our party set forth the tasks of energetically stepping up the capital construction in five distinct fronts this year, operating all the factories and enterprises at full capacity and putting forward the policy for the epoch-making improvement of the living standard of people. Transport plays a great role in accomplishing the party's tasks. Without efficient transport, we cannot expect any success in production and construction.

In order to vigorously accelerate the basic construction in major districts and to operate factories and enterprises at full capacity for the rapid improvement of the living standard of people, it is necessary to transport in time the resources, raw materials and fuels needed for construction and production.

Realizing deeply the important role of transportation for national economic development, the great leader Kim Il-Song re-emphasized his instruction in his New Year's speech to give a definite priority to transport.

Today, before the workers and functionaries lies the task to rapidly develop the transport industry to meet the demands of reality for the development of the people's economy.

The ultimate guarantee to bring about an upsurge in the transport industry is in launching devoted struggles of the workers in this sector with the spirit of absoluteness and unconditional loyalty to the policies of the party. The party holds great trust in and expectation of the workers in this sector. The workers and functionaries must work hard, in return for the trust and expectation of the party, to bring about transformation in the transport sector with endless loyalty to and faith in the party and the great leader as the late revolutionary patriots such as Kim Hyuk, Cha Kwang-soo and Co Jong-ae did.

There may be various bottlenecks and difficulties in the process of launching reforms in the transport industry in a revolutionary way. Functionaries and workers of this sector cannot fail to carry out the task by overcoming for themselves all the bottlenecks and obstacles as the heroes in "With the Same Spirit" and "The Oath of the Day" showed.

First of all, in order to meet the increasing demands for transport in the people's economy, there must be innovations in the railroad sector. Railroads are the drives and arteries of the country. Therefore, overall development of the transport sector is possible only when innovations are made in the railroad sector.

Taking pride in the maintenance of the arteries of the country, workers and functionaries in the transport sector must bring about innovations in this sector by energetically carrying out struggles or by maximum use of the material and technological foundation which is already available.

Along with this, the task to strengthen the material and technological foundation of the railroad system must be vigorously pursued.

The functionaries and workers in the railroad sector, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, must decisively increase the production of locomotives and freight cars, reinforce railroads and raise transportation capacity by actively accelerating electrification of railroads and construction of new railroads. Also, arduous struggles should be launched to replace the current transport system with a large and modern one.

To meet increasing demands, it is important to strengthen the discipline and order in this sector.

We must organize a thoroughly centralized command system, regularize and normalize the management of the operation of the railroads. This will make it possible to establish strict rules whereby all the trains can be operated under the control of one line of command.

To heighten the flame of "18 May no-accident, on-time, traction-standard-surpassing movement" lit by the honorable Party Center is the firm guarantee to raise the achievement in the transport industry.

Workers and members of the subunits of the three revolutions must carry through, without fail, their daily, 10-day and monthly plans by energetically launching "18 May no-accident, on-time, traction-standard-surpassing movement," the superiority of which has undoubtedly been proved.

It has been the consistent policy of our party to rapidly develop road, water, pipeline, conveyor and cableways transport in order to effect epochal transformations.

The functionaries and workers in the transport and related areas must smoothly meet the increasing demands of transport by thoroughly accomplishing the policies of the party on combined and three-freight transport.

The enthusiasm of enlisted men who vigorously launched into carrying out the militant task which the great leader Kim Il-Song proposed is higher than ever, and the potentiality in the transport sector which our party prepared with much energy is very large. Under such circumstances, the success in the transport industry depends upon how workers in this sector operate the organization and command system of this industry.

Workers in the transport sector must go deeply down to reality as the Tae-an work system requires, and have precise plans by taking into consideration the demands, capacity and conditions of transport. They must energetically mobilize the masses into the realization of the plans. At the same time, the ground work should be laid to increase the portion of concentrated transport and containerized transport.

To strengthen the support to the transport sector is one of the important ways to bring about the new transformation in this area. Functionaries and workers

in all the sectors of the people's economy should realize that to support the transport work is no other than the work for vigorously stepping up production and construction of their own sector, and thus actively help transport works with an attitude of being the master.

All the sectors of the people's economy, including the metal industry, machine building industry, forestry and material supply sector must give priority to guaranteeing the production of facilities materials, parts and cooperative products which are to be sent to the transport industry.

Government agencies at all levels should further improve their works of rear supply for the workers in the transport industry, so that they can devote all the energy and passion to transport work without any difficulty.

Functionaries and workers in the transport industry, let's deeply realize the significance of your work for the economic development, and let's meet the increasing demands of transport by bringing about new transformations in the transport industry through heightening the flame of creation of "the spirit of the 1980's."

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END